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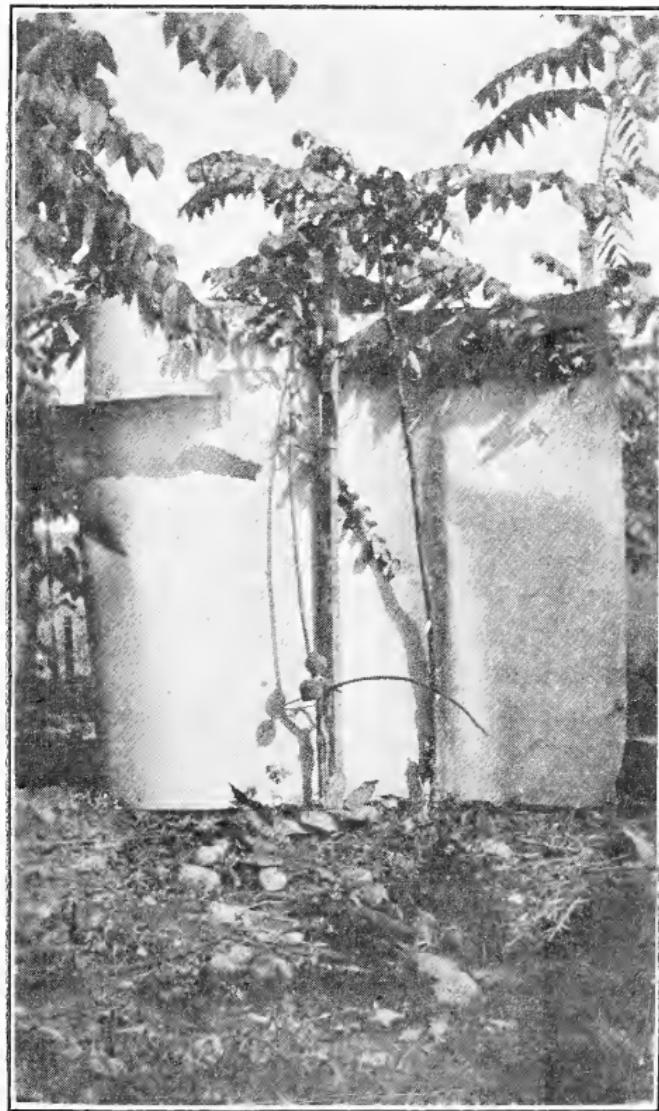
Save America's Nut Heritage

Catalpa

PLAN TO PLANT A NUT TREE

OF OUR HARDY GRAFTED STOCK

For Advice Regarding the Possibilities of Propagated Nut Trees of the Hardy Type for Commercial Planting, and Ornamental Effect, Write Us.



CONVINCING EVIDENCE

THOMAS BLACK WALNUT IN NURSERY ROW, BEARING TWO MATURE NUTS FIVE MONTHS FROM GRAFTING

JOHN W. HERSHEY

NUT TREE NURSERIES

DOWNTON, PA.

FOREWORD

This catalogue is to convey to the public an idea of what the possibilities are in Northern Nut culture, and what we have in stock. Much as we would like to, we cannot afford to issue an elaborate Catalogue which would only add to the cost of the trees, which, due to the tedious work of propagation, is high enough. Our best advise to customers and tree lovers is to read **THE NUT GROWER**, a Magazine giving advice monthly as to the care of all kinds of Nut trees, and keeps its readers in touch with results from the thousands of grafted and budded Nut trees coming into bearing all over the country. We hope this Catalogue will convey the needed information to start its readers into planting of our improved propagated nut trees.

To those who are unacquainted with the new work of nut propagation I will try to give an idea of the magnitude of our task. A small group of enthusiasts on the idea have been laboring for the past seventeen years striving to reak from nature the secrets embodied in making nut propagation and the nut industry in the north temperate regions a success.

In the fruit industry there are experiment stations in every state and a well organized division in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington striving to solve the problems of horticulture. Again every one knows that fruit trees can be propagated, when any person anywhere detects special merit in an unknown variety of trees owned by them they immediately get in touch with a nurseryman, and if it proves worth retaining as a variety it is given to the world. But not so with the nut situation. We have no State or Federal aid except in a few instances where professors of Horticulture are showing some personal interest. Few people know that nuts can be propagated and for that reason little effort is made to get the better trees of the land to propagators. In fact many nurserymen do not believe nuts can be propagated and discourage any who consider it.

All lines of endeavor regarding getting new varieties and data on the subject, all experiments and tests must be made, or sponsored, through personal funds and efforts of nut enthusiasts. To give a picture of the many untiring efforts and failures to locate new trees and in making experiments fail me but will use an extract from a letter from one of the best authorities on pecan culture in the north and west.

"Many people have beautiful ideas as to how to make a grand drive to locate parent trees of new varieties but I am sure these ideas were not originated by any who have run down and located parent trees.

I have had some experience along this line during the past sixteen years and had I been of a literary turn of mind I would have kept notes that would now be made into interesting articles. The actual labor, time, expense and heart breaking disappointments in connection with the work would surprise and dishearten any sane person from wanting to go on with the nut business. Many of those interested in the nut work today hardly realize what it has been to locate these trees."

This man like many other originators of fancy fruits and articles of food will never get the glory accredited to the war heroes but is by far more worthy of congressional medals. Anyone can shoot to kill if worked up enough whether it be in battle with a national enemy or a neighbor, but to keep on plodding, when you can hardly bear to see the work you gave your life to broken, and stoop and build 'em up with worn out tools is the time one deserves the medals to bedeck his breast.

THE NUT GROWER

The only Magazine published, devoted exclusively to Northern Nut culture. Any person owning one or 1000 trees should subscribe to The Nut Grower, which is published monthly, covering the planting and care of Nut trees. Subscription, 25 cents per year; \$1.00 for five years. Foreign, 40 cents per year.

Any person ordering \$5.00 worth or more of trees from us, will receive a year's subscription free.

INFORMATION

Visitors and Correspondents.—I am always glad to show visitors over our nursery and give any information to stimulate their success as planters of Nut trees, or assist anyone who writes for information, but ask that you read carefully either this Catalogue or **The Nut Grower**, before writing me, to save useless discussion. The newly awakened interest in Nut culture keeps me busy to the extreme.

Nursery Location.—We are on the Lincoln Highway just east of Downingtown, thirty miles west of Philadelphia. People coming by P. R. R. main line, can get a taxi to the nursery.

When to Plant.—My hardy transplanted, root-pruned trees will plant Spring or Fall, but experience proves that Spring planting for the East and North is best. Whereas Fall planting is the most successful for the middle West and South where exceedingly hot summers prevail, although early spring planting will succeed. We aim to ship in a safe planting season, so don't be alarmed if your trees come at what is thought to be too late a time to plant them.

Demand For Nut Trees.—The Nut tree business is growing by leaps and bounds. Nurseries that are propagating the hardy grafted type often have orders booked a season ahead. Many orders have been turned down because of shortage of stock. We advise anyone wanting to plant Nut trees of any rare species, to order immediately, with the hope of getting the trees in the following planting season. Commercial planters will do well by ordering their trees a year ahead and be sure of getting exactly what is desired.

TERMS OF SALE

Goods shipped C. O. D., or 10% off when cash accompanies order. To cut the cost of our trees we have decided to give no credit.

All our trees are guaranteed grafted of the variety specified in the contract. But no guarantee is given as to their living or growth. Anyone not pleased with his shipment should make complaint immediately on receipt of same. We do not hold ourselves liable for more than the purchase price of the stock.

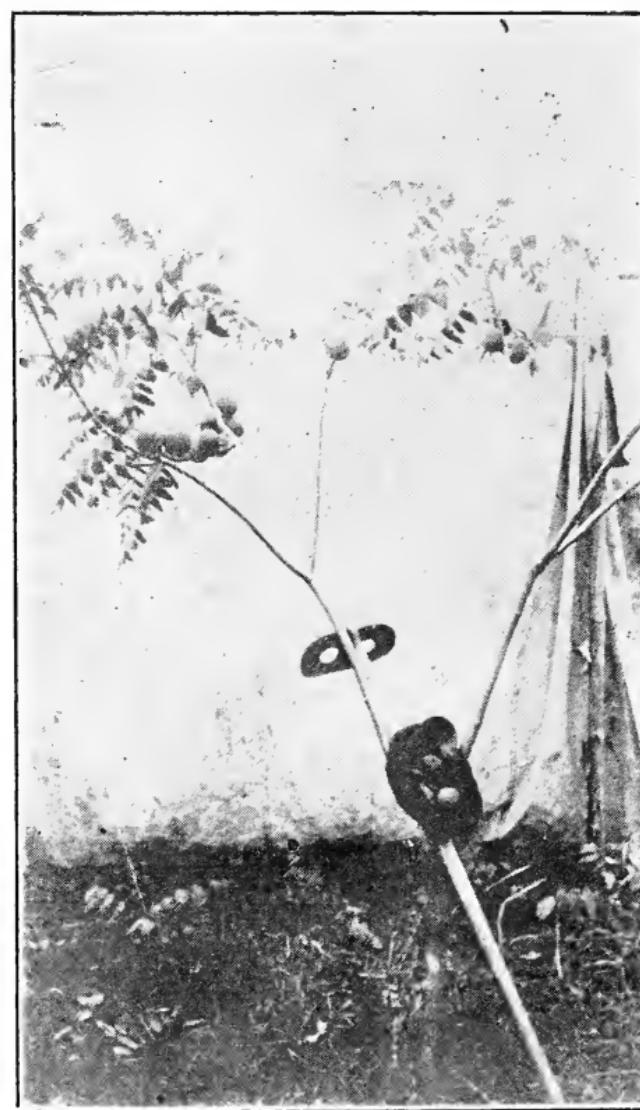
All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of our crop by any unforeseen act of chance.

METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION

We ship according to the size of package. Parcel Post is found to be the best, so anything that passes postal regulations is shipped thus, postage being added to the cost of trees. Express or freight is next considered according to the cost of shipping and risk to the trees.

WALNUTS

Bearing Age: One of the big advantages of budded or grafted nut trees over seedlings is their early bearing habit. Generally speaking, the budded or grafted trees begin bearing in one-third of the time required for seedling trees. We often have the improved English and Black Walnut Trees to bear the third year, and sometimes the second, and they may be counted upon to begin bearing nicely by the fifth year. Many people say "Yes, I have that old black walnut." But these are new and thin-shelled nuts, which crack easily, with a kernel that readily drops out. Without doubt, Black Walnut growing in the temperate regions will excel the volume of English in California in a few decades.



3-YR THOMAS BLACK WALNUT BEARING 16 NUTS, GROWN
BY S. H. GRAHAM, ITHICA, N. Y.

PIONEER PLANTINGS

Much interest would be engendered to planting these improved Blacks if the public could see the thriving trees scattered over Dr. J. Russel Smith's place in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. Thomas and Ohio trees, ten years old are bearing well, and have been bearing since young. Seven-year old Stablers breaking down with their crop. Trees six to seven feet high of the Thomas and Ohio have nuts on.

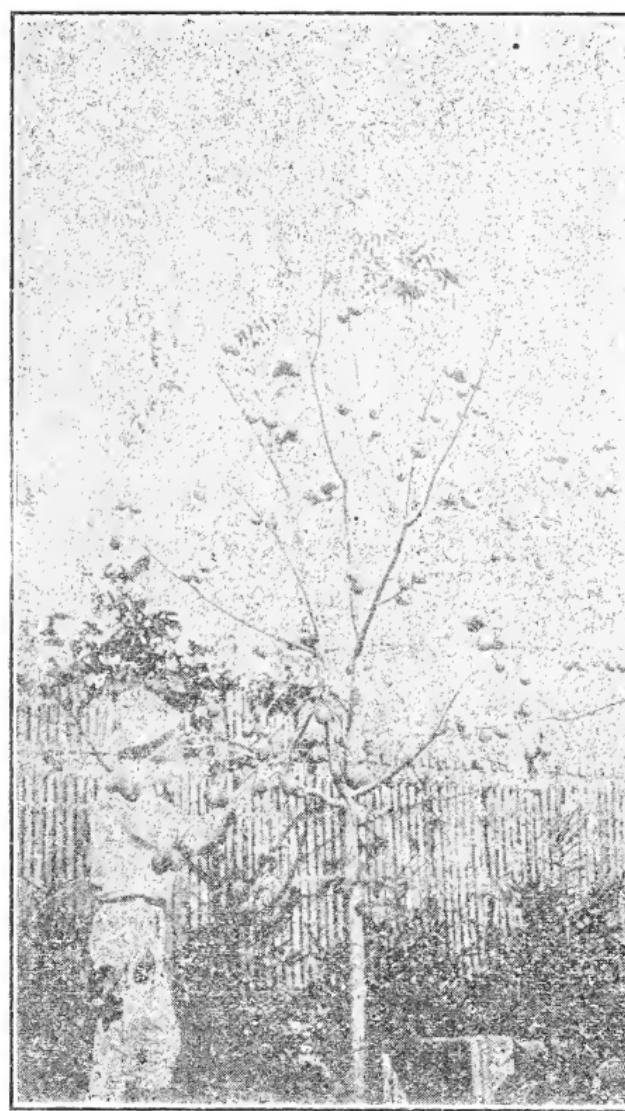
In Maryland, midway between Washington and

Baltimore, is a setting of 100 Stablers bearing well, and have been bearing since young. The majority are ten years old, but some five and seven-year trees are also bearing heavily.

Another large planting in Southern Illinois is bearing well. Five-year Stablers having nearly a half bushel the fifth year. An eight-year Thomas, standing on the curb of the orchard owner's home, looked to have over a bushel on when I saw it.

In Godfrey, Illinois, is a scattering of the Thomas over the Mississippi bluffs, bearing wonderfully. The proprietress of this group writes that

... \$5.00 a bushel, wholesale, or \$1.00 a pound



6-YR OLD BLACK WALNUT, 124 NUTS, OWNED BY
S. H. GRAHAM, ITHICA, N. Y.

for cracked kernels. Thomas runs about 12 pounds of kernels to the bushel.

In Pennsylvania we have two newly set 1000-tree groves of mixed varieties of Black and English, with many smaller plantings all over the East. In Michigan are a few large groves planted.

For fifteen years believers in Northern Nut culture have been preaching the faith. Today with the results at hand and the ones promising in a few years, we hope to prove beyond all doubt that what we claim, is true. Then we will have charity for the scoffers, fun-makers and railers of our first faith. Thereby living as it is written, holding fast the

three greatest things in the universe. Faith, Hope and Charity.

WHEN STARTING A NUT GROVE

Use only our Grafted Rapid Growing Nut trees that start early in life, the habit of bearing regularly heavy crops of thin shelled nuts. These superior Walnuts and Pecans cannot be compared to the common seedling.



5-YR WEALTHY APPLE

What would you do if 100 acres of Grafted Black Walnuts ten years old would be given you? I would retire from law and become a wealthy man.

T. P. Littlepage.

PROGRESS WORTH WHILE

Five years ago the far sighted manager of Westtown Quaker Schools set out this grove of Apple and Nut trees. Would they thrive and make a profit? Many "doubting Thomases" smiled. These trees set 25 feet apart on rich bottom land make a good test. Today, at five years of age we see the Thomas Black Walnut much larger than the apple in size. Some of the apple trees are larger than shown above but none are near as large as the nut trees on opposite page. Only an apple here and there was seen, whereas the nuts all bore nicely.

some trees having as many as 125 nuts. Compare the difference in size and bearing habit, notice how the corn is growing under the trees.

Can a good thing come of nut tree planting? Follow the example of others and go to see this planting and decide if the grove doesn't look interesting.

One of the failings in this grove is the lack of proper pruning. This planter was an amateur and didn't know better.

Read the Nut Grower for monthly advice.

The first crop of this grove sold for 20 cents per pound.

The question.—How do they compare with other crops?—can be answered by doing some figuring.



5-YR THOMAS BLACK WALNUT IN SETTING OF NUTS
AND APPLES, WESTTOWN, PA.

The Black Walnut takes almost no attention compared to the apple. They start to bear as early or earlier than the apple and as much at ten years of age. Now compare, at this age, a minimum of one bushel for the Walnut at \$5.00 per bushel, with three bushels of apples at \$1.00 per bushel. We find the gross income for the Walnut greater. Regardless of how good testimonials and experiments we get it seems better ones keep coming. Frunut farm of Marion, Ill., reports one Thomas tree six years old bearing 700 mature nuts.

Regarding the easy cracking quality of the Black, one grower thought it wonderful to crack the Stabler

with a light pecan cracking hammer, but I was surprised to notice how easy I could crack them with the flimsy nut cracker made of two jaws that one squeezes together made very cheap and mostly used for the mixed store nuts, so one can see how much difference there is between these and the common seedlings.

TIMBER VALUE

In no other line of industry can one dispose of his producing machine so well as the Black Walnut grower. While the poultryman sacrifices his egg machine at a low cost to be made into sandwiches and the dairyman his prize milk producer to be made into bologna, the Walnut grower can reap a fortune by selling the sturdy old trunks of his walnut grove to the furniture maker, after it has done its duty as a commodity producer.

Because of a surplus cut immediately after the war walnut logs went begging for a buyer. But today with the surplus about off the market, with demand for walnut housefurnishings increasing 348%, interior finishings 127% and Radios 817%, a demand will soon be created for sizeable logs that will make a stampede to plant the rapid growing Thomas for timber and crops.

FOR WOODS OR FOREST PLANTING

Along with the thought of waste place planting we have the idea of utilizing the woods of forest trees for commercial nut crops.

A clear cut distinction must be made regarding the difference between nut crops and timber growth. Those who are setting for orchard crops will most certainly get a nice timber stick if proper care in pruning is given the tree. Also the reforester will get some nuts even after the tops have grown together to help defray expenses of upkeep but remember, man cannot obtain all from any given thing in this world. The best beef cows are not profitable milkers, the best egg laying chickens are not best selling for weighty fowls and so it is with nut trees. The ones set where an unlimited growing space is allowed will do the best for crops while the ones planted closely for the development to tall clean sticks of timber cannot be expected to produce bounteous crops of nuts.

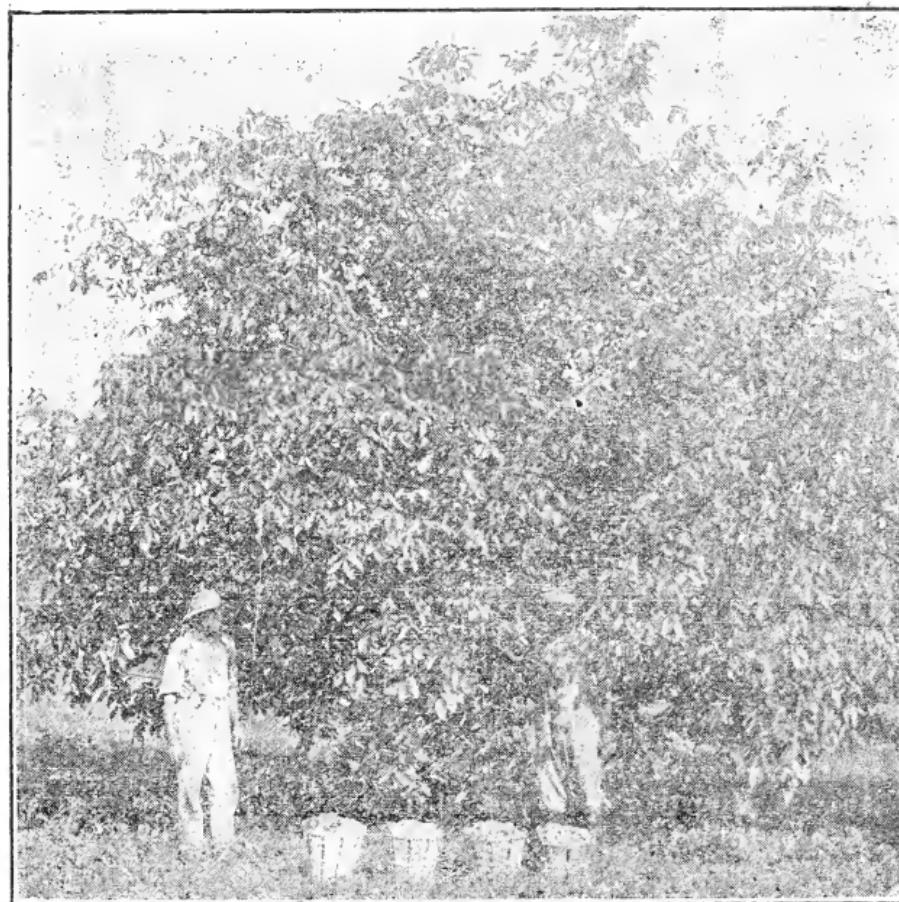
SPECIES FOR REFORESTING

Experiments made in reforesting with the black walnut show that solid plantings in forest formation is a failure. Therefore we recommend a mixture of the hard woods. Walnut, hickory, oak and ash. With the walnut we advise the Thomas because of its rapid growth. It may be well to use some English walnut also. As to hickory I suggest several varieties but the location of planting will have important bearing on the varieties selected.

In oaks two species should be selected, the white being about the best for lime stone soil and the red oak for other plantings. In ash the white is, without doubt, the best that can be considered. Some plantings in reforesting has been made as close as 6 feet which I believe is a mistake. Surely 10 feet apart is close enough and to my judgment where interest in caring for the trees is shown or where nuts are wanted from the nut trees 20 feet would be the more logical distance.

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUT

We propagate the Wiltz strain of Mayette. This French variety which we use has been picked out as



A TEN-YEAR-OLD GRAFTED ENG. OR PERSIAN WALNUT IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. NOTE THIS CROP HARVESTED 1926

the most desirable because of its hardiness, prolific and early bearing, and fancy nuts. When grafted on the natural black walnut we have a tree that will, with proper care, withstand any climate the peach will stand. Reports have been made to the effect that peaches have winter-killed where the English Walnut came through fine.

Central and Southern New Jersey and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula has climate environments as desirable as the Pacific Northwestern and on par with any place in the U. S.

The finishing touches such as a few enthusiasts planting a grove of proper varieties is all that is needed to create a stampede for this section to grow English Walnuts. Why not? The climate is mild enough in winter to allow any kind of a seedling English to thrive well and cold enough to annually

stamp out the many common pests of the Pacific coast regions. Also not so hot in summer to create stick-tight nuts caused by sunburn. In short the climate seems ideal, can we not get a few more pioneer planters in Del-Mar-Va? Some have started already.

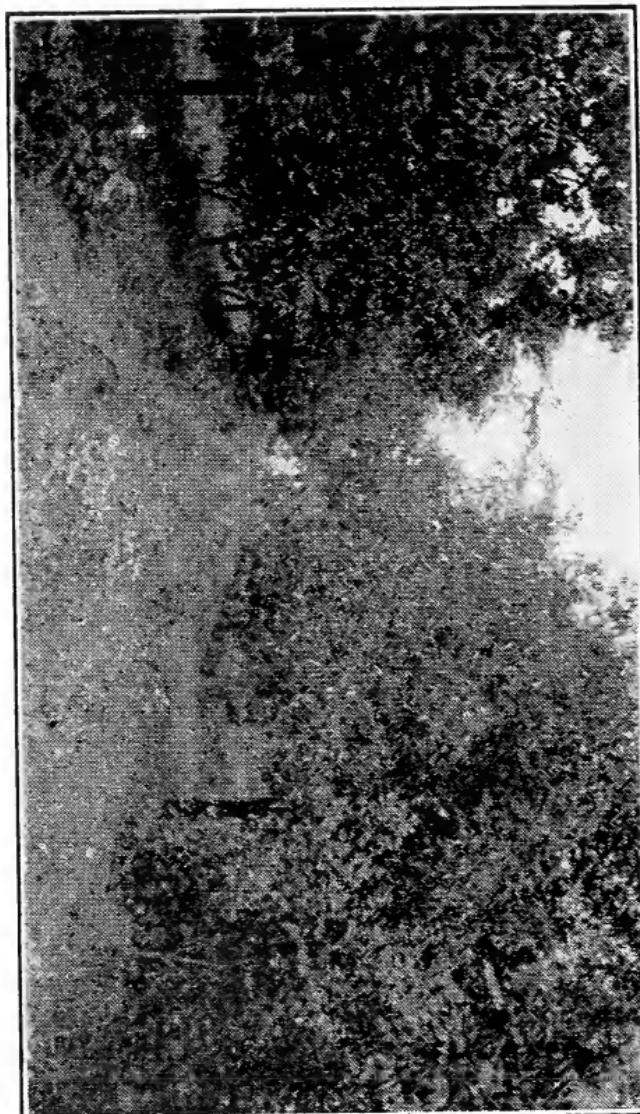
FARTHER NORTH

A State College survey shows the English Walnut bearing in nearly every county in Pennsylvania, all over central and western New York, and I have seen heavy bearing trees in Canada. Any place where the sweet cherry or peach thrives the English will grow.

Along with the hardy character of the tree the Wiltz Mayette nut not only passes as a diamond brand, but keeps prime for two years. A very important trait in commercial growing.

Many of the exacting requirements of this species has been modified by grafting it on the native black as we do but it still carries its natural traits to some extent.

BEHOLD THIS NOBLE PECAN GROVE, 7 YEARS OLD AND BEARING
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.



PECANS

The grafted Pecan Trees are no exception to the rule and bear in one-third of the time required for seedling trees. People, many of whom have been closely allied with the northern nut industry, expressed surprise at both the quality and the quantity

of nuts borne on young trees in a test orchard, near Lancaster, Pa.

Only the foolish think Pecans don't do well in the Central West. Trees in Indiana bear as much as 600 pounds. No attention is given them except flailing the trees in the fall. Why buy Pecan acreage in the South when better Pecans can be grown for less trouble in the North?

Can a more sad fact be told than the cutting of these acres of diamonds (Pecan groves) to grow corn? Will the land owners of the Central States respond to the call to save their heritage of Nut trees by again planting the Pecan of the Grafted variety?

FILBERTS

We find several of the popular ornamental nurseries recommending Filberts for effect in informal borders, and it is proper they do so if the fine varieties of the European species is considered. These bush-form trees not only produce a uniqueness in effect, but if mixed varieties are planted, which insure pollination, they will bear early and regularly, heavy crops of nuts of the finest quality.

Many years ago Filbert growing was considered very profitable in the Eastern United States. Then the blight ruined everything for those who would have been rich. Today we have the blight-proof varieties that hold out great inducements for the nut planter being able to plant as close as the peach (20-ft.) they make excellent fillers for a walnut grove. Better plant some.

HEARTNUT

A sport of the Japan Walnut with a foliage of semi-tropical effect. The most rapid growing tree we know of, and having a wider known range of planting area than any other Nut tree. Will thrive most any place in North America. Nut is heartshaped, easily cracked, with a kernel coming out in a whole lump. Flavor very mild and delicate. Bears even younger than the American or English Walnuts.

HICKORY NUTS

This takes in the complete family of shellbark, shagbarks and hybrids. Slow progress has been made in introducing these. First, because of the exorbitant cost of propagation. Second, the lack of knowledge of where to locate thin shelled varieties. One of the leading hybrids of this group is the McAllister Pecan and shellbark cross, long thought to be worthless because of its lack of ability to fill its nut. After years of waiting trees have been located that fill well and thrive. We have no doubts about the truth of the belief that because of the superior flavor of the hickory it will be a leading species when the public realize the thinness of shell these different hybrids have.

Among the many popular varieties are the Glover, Laney, Seirs, Ky. Beaver, Fairbanks and a collection from Iowa, of the big shellbark species and hybrids of this with the pecan. No species of tree has the family sentiment and cherished memories connected with it as does the Hickory. Their slow and sturdy growth, their age that defies time and strength that defies the storms of the centuries, their stately aspect plus the bounteous crops of delicious nuts, elicit an admiration equaled by no other species, and strengthens the tie that binds them to our hearts.

THE BUTTERNUT has been given little attention due to the seeming impossibility to obtain easy cracking varieties. However we have obtained some that satisfy the present demands.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTALS

It seems hard for some people to get away from the idea that they must plant maples, poplars or other useless trees, simply because others are planting them, when nut trees, are far more ornamental, make just as good shade trees, and in addition, produce a bountiful supply of nuts for home use if trees of good budded or grafted varieties are planted.

What constitutes an ornamental tree? The two factors of prime importance, and which the landscape architect looks to especially, are beauty and rarity. He is willing to sacrifice much on the former, if a specimen is rare. If one goes into a well-planted place, the trees and shrubs one sees every day are hardly noticed, but new or rare specimens attract one's attention at once. A lawn or home grounds planted with nut trees will attract more attention than any other planting that can be made. The early bearing of the grafted trees enhances their attractiveness as well as their usefulness.

Shrubby or herbaceous plants can be planted between or around the nut trees more easily than with other trees. The trees being very deep-rooted, will not suffer because of being near the shrubbery, provided the soil is fertile, and the shrubbery will do better near these trees than when planted near ordinary shade trees which root shallow and spread their roots over a wide area.

BEARING PECANS FOR ORNAMENTAL SETTINGS THESE WILL FILL THE MOST EXACTING LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

We have been approached many times for large bearing trees for landscape settings and are now in a position to supply a limited demand for them. When one is building a new home and loves to have a complete, attractive landscape affect immediately great enhancement is given it by using the rare and unique bearing pecans. These trees are among the most beautiful deciduous ornamental trees we have at-

taining a stately grandeur of 75 to 100 feet in height. One all important attribute is their habit of retaining their foliage in the fall long after the other trees have shed.

Any person wanting effect and nuts immediately certainly will do well by considering this collection.

Age, ten years old, bearing since seven years of age in Lancaster County, Pa. Perfectly hardy varieties—Busseron, Posey, Niblack, Indiana, Butterick, Major and Greenriver.

Sizes about 8 inches Calpi and 25 to 30 feet high, handsome specimens. Moved and planted within 50 miles of nursery and taken care of for one year and guaranteed to live, \$350 each. For greater distances extra prices will be given on request.

FARM PLANTING

Nut tree planting on a commercial scale is a new and unknown subject to many land owners, after learning of the progress we have made along lines of improving cracking quality, early bearing and so on, many would like to plant but fear the risk, or the "hoss" laugh of their neighbors. To these we recommend trying a few, setting them out in the cultivated fields and digging a post along side of the tree.

Our experience compels our insisting on never planting trees unprotected in an open field. A post dug along side of each tree is good in preventing cultivator injuries, but for cattle a box 12x12 feet made of posts and rails is necessary to prevent the cow and horse from taking an inviting free lunch from the luscious English Walnut, Pecan and Hickory. They do not bother the black's foliage but just love to rub and ruin the small trees. In a cultivated field we find the ones who know they can take care of their trees without posts decide to dig a post in after the mower driver has mowed a bunch off and the cultivator team has ambled over a few just when you least expected it the most. Here as all through this catalogue we advise you to stick to instructions in planting and care.

Our experience has cost us much in time, money and good nature and believe the wise will profit by it rather than determine to learn for themselves.

DISTANCE TO PLANT

We strongly recommend planting 60 feet apart for orchards or groves. This is 12 trees per acre and as one can grow crops right up to the trunks nothing will be lost in annual farm income. After ones faith is increased by results from small plantings and after nut tree culture requirements are learned then more heavy planting can be done.

We discourage wasteland planting because anything producing food at the rate nut trees do must stand on fertile soil for best results. On the other

hand we find that trees or anything put on wasteland generally gets the low standard of attention that refuse or discarded things get around a farm. If one wants to utilize wasteland by nut tree planting and purposes in his heart to take care of them he will succeed by care and feeding. Sow the land to white sweet clover and let it die down every year. No greater soil builder can be found than this clover. Then feed with bone meal, tankage or manure or some of each with hoeing cultivation every few week's until July 1st, then mulch with cut sweet clover for the balance of the year. This will give amazing returns from your trees and land. Cultivate and mulch as far or a little farther than the limbs extend.

Some recommend that a power disk be used once or twice in the early spring between the trees, on rough wasteland this would be impossible. But remember this part as well as the whole program of nut culture like anything in nature must have instructions adjusted to suit the situation for best results.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS

Heavy rich soil with a clay bottom is best. All the intermediate kinds to shale and light sand will do providing proper attention is given the tree. On sandy soil we advise a more heavy annual feeding to take care of the leaching.

THE BLACK WALNUT is least exacting and like a Kentucky mule, seems to thrive anywhere on any soil.

THE ENGLISH or PERSIAN WALNUT is more exacting in requirements especially demanding a neutral soil. Liming is therefore essential when planting these trees. They seem to do especially well on sandy soil because little acid is found in sand.

THE PECAN is a native of river bottoms and can thrive on any flooded area providing the land isn't swamp. With proper attention given by the planter we find them doing well on most any location, high or low.

THE HICKORY will thrive where ever planted as regarding soil conditions.

One of the strongest demands of this species is nursing over the first and second summer. When planted on high thin soil we find great assistance in bringing these out by mulching and watering if possible and shading them, although they will thrive under adverse conditions, for those who can give the best attention we advise using the above instructions. The most trouble conceivable is nil compared to the value of the shellbark tree that your great-grandson will reverence because you loved posterity enough to plant for them.

THE FILBERT being a rapid grower demands a lot of moisture but their location must be well drained. On high ground success is attained with them but a little more slowly.

THOMAS BLACK WALNUT

This plate of Thomas shows the attractive size of the nut and the medium thickness of the shell. Although the shell is much thinner than the common seedlings we make no brags as to the paper shell effect of these nuts but wish to point out the smooth clean inside surface totally void of the corrugations and grooves that make the common nut so hard to pick after cracked. These nuts crack as much as 80% whole halves after one has learned the best



THOMAS WALNUTS

method of cracking them. Another marked feature of these over the seedling is the increase of weight of kernel in proportion to shell. Surely nuts at \$5 to \$8 per bushel are better than corn at 50 or 80 cents per bushel. Then remember the walnut stalk not only remains longer than the corn stalk to produce more crops but is worth much more when cut after it has served its term of usefulness to man as a crop producer.

A NOTE TO NOVICE PLANTERS

Although trees come into bearing early and serve their purpose well, remember that they cannot be expected to produce as soon as peanuts. Many of the nervous types of people who have never sat close to nature and know not her placid contentment and leisure in doing things or have never learned the pleasure of waiting on a good return from mother earth must learn that the best in life cannot be obtained in a minute and that the quitter never knows the pleasure of success. Many people who have be-

come enthusiastic with the nut idea and planted a grove soon let their fancy carry them on to a new hobby and the nut trees are forgotten.

Stand by your nut planting in their youth and they'll stand by you in your declining years.

Bakers and confectioners are creating a strong demand for Nuts. Are you intending to get some of the profits while others keep on raising crops that are over produced already?



ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUTS

WILTZ MAYETTE

The above nuts of the Wiltz strain of Mayette is one of the important commercial brands in California. It is of a medium to large size, smooth shell both inside and out and just solid enough to ship good.

One of the strong points is its regularity of size of nuts. An important feature for a commercial planter. This variety will thrive where the peach or sweet cherry will grow.

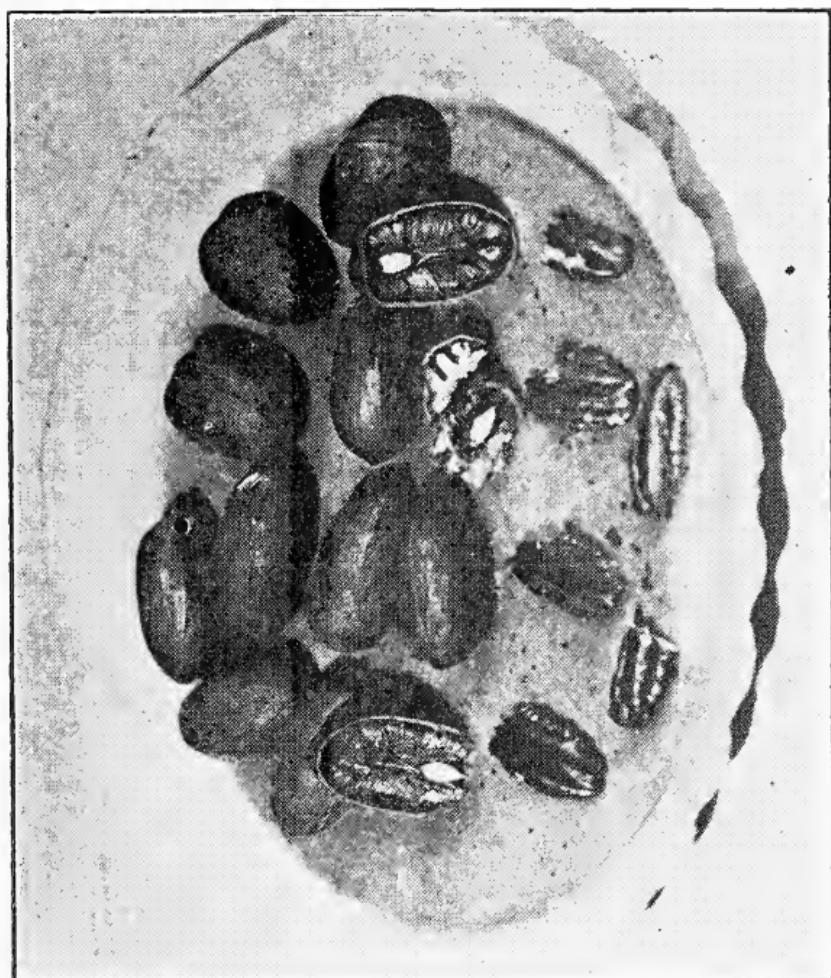
Regardless of the sturdiness of the variety remember that this species must be given some attention the first few years in the form of feeding, cultivation and mulching. And why not? They are a valuable tree so why not give them a good start.

Do you care to become a millionaire, young man?
Plant 500 acres of good Black Walnuts.

Charles W. Miller, Nut Candy Maker.

BUSSERON PECAN

As to the Pecan we will let anyone judge from the photo whether our hardy northern ones compare with the southern varieties. After making careful investigations and taking photos to prove my belief I say without reserve that the tardy progress in northern Pecan culture is because of the mental state of the northern land owners rather than because of lack of performance of this species. These



BUSSERON PECANS

nuts are Indiana grown from a 13-year old Busseron tree which bore over 80 pounds of nuts much the shape and quality of the southern Schlye.

PRICE LIST

BLACK WALNUTS—THOMAS AND OHIO

PECANS—Assorted. We ship varieties to suit locality. Anyone wanting certain variety should specify same.

English or Persian Walnuts—Wiltz strain of the French Mayette variety.

F. O. B. NURSERIES

| | Each | Dozen |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet..... | \$2.50 | \$25.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 2.85 | 28.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 3.00 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet..... | 3.75 | 37.50 |

Six of any variety sold at the dozen rate.

Large quantity, price on request.

HICKORIES AND HEARTNUTS

We have no stock of these on sale this year, but advise anyone desirous of planting these rare species to order for future delivery.

Nice size tree \$5.00 each.

McAllister Hybrid Hickory, very rare, \$10.00 each.

RODENHOWER HARD-SHELLED ALMOND—The best of the hardy almonds. Fine for its flowers in the spring. Nuts also a great attraction because of their oddity.

Good strong trees \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen.

FILBERTS—Hardy European varieties. Very prolific bearers. The Barcelona variety is a wonderful bearer and fine nut. Du Chilly is a very fine nut and used to pollenate the Barcelona. Only a few of these will be allowed with an order as they are very scarce. Strong plants, transplanted two years \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen.

TWICE PLANTED TREES

We can supply a limited number of twice planted Pecans. These trees have a good start in life, and if transplanted properly we believe they will make a specimen tree in a short time.

PECANS, SIZES AND PRICES

First Size: 5 or 6 years from the bud; roots nine years old; caliper 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Height 8 to 10 feet, heavy, well-branched heads. Extra select trees, \$12.50 each.

Second Size: Five years from the bud; roots 8 to 9 years old; caliper $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches. Height about 8 feet; well-branched heads. Very fine trees, \$9.50 each.

Third Size: Three to five years from the bud; roots 7 to 9 years old; caliper $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Very nice trees, \$6.25 each.

FRUITS

Also some heavy bearing cherry trees about 15 years old growing under the best orchard care. For any who want immediate fruit they certainly are an attractive buy. 8 inches to 15 inches Calpi. about 15 feet high. Varieties—Schmit, Bing, Lambert, Governor Wood and Royal Anne. In the past years the fruit of these cherries equaled the best grown on the Pacific coast.

Same planting agreement as with the large pecan trees, \$150 to \$250 each.

Some very nice bearing 15-year old apple trees about the same size as the cherries. York Imperial and Wolf River. Any person wanting a prize winner and show apple should have a Wolf River tree. Fruit handsome large red apples, which will make your mouth water. Same planting agreement as with the above trees. \$150 each.

FRUIT TREES

Our block of old and new Apples are exceptionally nice. We take especial pride in having this block started from bearing specimens of each given variety, thus warranting it true to name.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| YELLOW TRANSPARENT | STAYMAN |
| QUEEN | DELICIOUS |
| SMOKEHOUSE | JOHNATHAN |
| GRIMES GOLDEN | NOTTINGHAM BROWN |
| GRAVENSTINE | CRAB APPLE |
| CORTLAND | AND OTHERS |

PRICES

| | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|---------|
| Strong 2-year buds | .75 | \$7.50 | \$50.00 |
| Strong 1-year buds..... | .60 | 6.00 | 40.00 |
| Second grade 1-year buds..... | | 5.00 | 30.00 |

Peaches, any variety, dandy size 50 cents each, \$5.00 a dozen.

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If conditions are favorable, plant trees promptly on arrival. If this cannot be done for any reason, unpack the trees and either heel them in the open ground (heeling in is simply planting temporarily) or store in a cool cellar with the roots well protected with packing and paper, but not too damp.

PLANTING TREES

When we speak of tamping we mean you to use as strenuous methods as in setting a post. Another important thing in tamping is to tamp at an angle from the tree in order that you get the soil firmed under the roots and against the tap root. This is very important. Some people buy expensive and valuable trees, set the bundle aside and neglect the trees, and then wonder why they did not grow. Others hurriedly dig or "gouge" out holes with rounded bottoms, in hard ground, wad the roots in, throw some chunks of hard soil and sod over the roots and tramp it down. Don't do this, you will save time and expense by throwing the trees away unless you are going to plant them properly. Dig liberal sized holes to accommodate the roots well in a natural position, and in planting use only good top soil even if you have to cart it from the garden or wood lot. Fill the holes slowly and tamp the soil firmly about the roots with a rounded tamping stick or shovel handle that won't bruise the roots. There must not only be no air holes left, but the soil must be tamped solidly against the roots of the tree. Otherwise the tree cannot draw sustenance or support promptly to maintain growth after it has started.

DON'T PLANT TOO DEEP

I find that many people make the mistake of planting too deep. Some seem to think the graft union, which is usually several inches above the surface, should be put below the ground. Don't do this. If you do, you will lose the tree. Such trees will start vigorously, but droop and die later on. Plant no deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. The ground line on a young tree is usually easily seen, but if not, it is usually about two inches above the highest side roots. Then again: Too shallow planting will bring just as much failure to the tree, as the roots will then dry out and die.

DON'T USE MANURE

or other coarse material in the holes when planting. Use nothing but good top soil, or soil mixed with well-rotted leaf mold from the woods. Manure makes an excellent mulch and will help in promoting growth if put on top as a mulch after the trees are planted. Spread it thinly over the surface, about two inches deep. Don't pile it against the trunk of the tree.

PRUNING THE TREES

So important is this to the welfare of the tree, and so reluctant are people in cutting back trees in planting, that we cut back all trees before leaving the nursery as they should be pruned. We find it is more satisfactory to have the buyer's complaint at the start because of over-pruning, than a year later because of death or none-growth due to lack of pruning. Pruning is done to balance roots and top, if neglected we find the roots can never overcome the over-sized top successfully. If on the larger trees a limb is broken when unpacked be sure to cut it off with a smooth clean cut, cut close to the trunk, or directly back of an eye or bud if only part of the limb is cut away.

ROOT PRUNING

It is very important to cut off all broken or bruised roots. Hold the tree up side down, then make cuts on such an angle that they fit flat against the earth when set. All these clean cut places will throw out several laterals greatly benefiting the tree, whereas the unpruned broken roots deteriorate and retard root development.

It may be of interest to you to know that of the 20 trees shipped me last spring 19 are growing and doing fine.

Dr. Frank Baum, Boyerstown, Pa.

Tuberose Bulbs while they last. We have a small supply of these rare and hard-to-get bulbs. Very attractive. Better try some. \$1.00 per dozen.